HIGHEST RECOGNITION BY DOD. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, right, congratulates five distinguished employes after they had been presented 1970 DoD Distinguished Civilian Service awards for exemplary service June 4 at Pentagon ceremonies. The awards are presented annually to selected employes who, during the preceding year, have made the greatest contribution to efficiency, economy and other improvements in the operations of the Department of Defense. Recipients from left are Milton S. Zaslow, Deputy Chief of Production Management, National Security Agency, Ft. Meade Md.; J. Arthur Boykin Jr., U.S. Air Force, Deputy for Systems Management, Air Systems Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; Don E. Brazier, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller); Dr. William C. Valdes, Staff Director, Civilian Personnel Policy, Office, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs); and, Dr. Wilbur B. Payne, Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (Operations Research).
(DoD Photo by Frank E. Hall)

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Acquisitions Section

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

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President Nixon's June 1 News Conference In Washington Covers Subjects Of Wide Interest To Defense Department

President Richard Nixon, at a news conference June 1 in Washington, responded to a broad spectrum of questions from international reporters and correspondents covering subjects ranging from drug abuse control to the Vietnam War, and from troop withdrawals in Europe, to the Prisoner of War exchanges in Southeast Asia. Following are the President's answers to those questions relating to general military interests:

Asked his plans concerning Soviet Chairman Leonid Brezhnev's recent indication of a willingness to negotiate troop withdrawals from Europe, the President replied:

"We have completed within our own Government our study of the question of balanced mutual force reductions, Defense Secretary [Melvin R.] Laird has had some consultations last week on this matter with the NATO defense chiefs, and Secretary of State [William P.] Rogers is conducting consultations at the present time with the foreign ministers of the various NATO countries.

"When those consultations have been completed, then the United States and our allies will move forward to discuss, negotiate with the Soviet Union and other countries involved with regard to mutual balanced force reductions."

Following similar questions relating to meeting with European leaders in the foreseeable future, Mr. Nixon replied:

"I plan no trip to Europe and no meetings with European leaders in the near future. If such plans do develop,

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U.S. MILITARY STRENGTH IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIETNAM

	As of 3 Jun 71	As of 27 May 71
Army	197,500	200,100
Navy	11,200	11,300
Marines	4,300	5,800
Air Force	37,800	38,400
Coast Guard	100	100
TOTAL	250,900*	255,700
Free World Forces	66,500	66,600

In addition, approximately 18,000 Navy personnel with 7th Fleet forces and 200 U.S. Coast Guard personnel are aboard ships operating off the coast of Vietnam.

*This is a decrease of 4,800 over the previous week.

NEWS CONFERENCE

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of course, I will announce them. And, if it becomes necessary as the result of developments in question of mutual force reductions or arms limitations that such meetings occur, I will, of course, go any place, that is, that I think would serve the interests of our goal of reducing the dangers to peace in the world and, of course, reducing the burden of armaments."

Drug Addiction

The President, responding to a question concerning military drug abuse, said:

"I think it's well for us first to put the problem of drug addiction in Vietnam in perspective. It is not simply a problem of Vietnam veterans. It's a national problem.

"When Mr. [Robert H.] Finch [Counselor to the President] and Mr. [Donald] Rumsfeld [Counselor to the President] came back from Europe, they pointed out that it was an affliction, not only of young people who were in the armed services, but of young people who were tourists in Europe.

National Offensive

"Consequently, what we need is a national offensive on this problem, and one which, of course, will particularly take into account the immediate problem in Vietnam.

"The problem in Vietnam is aggravated by the fact that heroin can be purchased there at a much lower price than it can in the United States, and, therefore, when men are exposed to it or they're able to obtain it, the habit is one that they can afford to have.

"What we are going to do, therefore, is to step up our national program on four fronts.

"First, the front of getting at the sources. This means working with foreign governments where the drugs come from, including the Government of [the Republic of] South Vietnam, where they have, of course, a special responsibility.

"It means, also, prosecuting those who are the pushers.

"It means, in addition, that a program of treating the addicts, and that, incidentally, insofar as veterans are concerned, means treating them where they are addicted to heroin or hard drugs before releasing them, giving them opportunity.

Massive Information

"And finally, it requires a massive program of information for the American people with regard to how the drug habit begins and how we eventually end up with so many being addicted to heroin, the hard drugs, which virtually is a point of no return for many. And, in that respect, that's one of the reasons I have taken such a strong position with regard to the question of marijuana.

"I realize this is controversial, but I can see no social or moral justification whatever for legalizing marijuana. I think it would be exactly the wrong step. It would simply encourage more and more of our young people to start down that long dismal road that leads to hard drugs and, eventually, self destruction.

"I am going to be meeting, incidentally, Thursday of this week [June 3] with the Secretary of Defense, the three Service Secretaries, the three heads of the armed services [Joint Chiefs of Staff], and get a direct report from them on the programs they have initiated at my suggestion and at the suggestion and request of the Secretary of Defense in the drug field.

Highest Priority

"We consider it a problem of the highest priority and we are going to give it the highest priority attention at all levels, not just with regard to veterans where it is a special problem, but nationally, where it is one that concerns us all."

One reporter brought up the subject of the morality of the Vietnam War, and asked the President: "How do you respond to the suggestions that the bombing constitutes immoral criminal conduct?" Mr. Nixon answered:

"Well, my views with regard to war are well-known. I grew up in a tradition where we consider all wars immoral. My mother, my grandmother—on my mother's side—were Quakers, as I've often pointed out to this press corps, and very strongly disapproved of my entering World War II.

"As far as Vietnam is concerned, like all wars, it involves activities that certainly would be subject to criticism if we were considering it solely in a vacuum. But when we consider the consequences of not acting, I think we can see why we have done what we have.

Enslave 17 Million

"To allow a take-over of South Vietnam by the Communist aggressors would not only result in the loss of freedom for 17-million people in South Vietnam, it would greatly increase the danger of that kind of aggression and also the danger of a larger war in the Pacific and in the world.

"That, I believe, that is why I have strongly supported ending this war, ending our involvement as we are, withdrawing Americans—but ending in a way

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COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Editor: John R. German

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President Tells 3,700 Future Army Officers

Future 'Events Offer Us, Not Ease, But A Summons To Action'

President Richard Nixon visited the U.S. Military Academy, May 29, which was the first time in nine years that a U.S. President had been to West Point to address the Corps of Cadets. In his address he emphasized that ". . . Certainly the chances for a full generation of peace in America and the world are stronger today than at any period in our lifetime . . ."

President Nixon told the more than 3,700 future U.S. Army officers:

I am honored to be with you here today on my first visit as President of the United States, and feeling the spirit of this Corps of Cadets, I recall with deep gratitude and pride General [Douglas] MacArthur's tribute: "The long Gray Line has never failed us"—and I am certain that you never will.

It has been nine years now since a President last came to West Point and on that Commencement Day in 1962 President [John F.] Kennedy told the Corps that the decade ahead would challenge our professional soldiers as no period in our history has ever done. And now looking back we see how right he was. Through a long and bitter struggle in Vietnam, American fighting men have served the cause of freedom magnificently. American military leadership, much of it from here at West Point, has been superb, and the American people have stood behind our commitment to the people of South Vietnam in the face of great temptations to turn aside.

End in Sight

But now at last, we have the end of the American role in this war clearly in sight. And we are ending our involvement with honor, in a way that will discourage new aggression and contribute to a lasting peace in the Pacific and the world.

I am grateful that only a small number of this Class of 1971 has orders for Vietnam, that only a few of the more than 3,700 cadets here today will ever be called to serve there. And beyond this, it is my highest hope that the great majority of you standing before me today will never be called on to serve in any war at all.

More and more, we have good grounds to believe that this hope for a new era of world peace will come true. America and the Soviet Union, the two superpowers, are committed more seriously than ever before to working out an agreement that will limit strategic arms. America and Mainland China, after more than 20 years of hostility and isolation, are beginning to move toward a new and more normal relationship. The nations of Europe are taking important steps toward greater unity. The truce in the Mid-east will soon be a year old.

No Cause for Euphoria

None of this is a cause for euphoria. The harvest-time of peace is not yet. What we can say, though, is that the seeds of peace are planted, that they are germinating in a way that seems to hold great promise, and certainly the chances for a full generation of peace in America and in the world are stronger today than at any period in our lifetime, or your lifetime.

We stand at what could be well a turning point in modern history. But this momentous opportunity will slip away if America is lulled into wishful thinking and passive policies. Events offer us not a gift of ease, but a summons to action. We must be more resourceful than ever in the pursuit of peace and at the same time more determined than ever in the maintenance of our defenses.

For even as many things are changing in the world of the 1970s, one fact remains: American strength is the keystone in the structure of peace. There still are those in the world who would strike out at freedom because freedom makes them afraid. There are still those who would resort to violence to work their will because they have not learned that to live by the sword is to die by it as well. As long as these threats persist, peace cannot be self-sustaining—it will

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PRESIDENTIAL GREETING. President Richard Nixon is introduced to members of the U.S. Military Academy Cadet Staff by Brigade Commander Thomas A. Pyrz, right, (back to camera) during West Point visit. Shaking hands with the Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Armed Forces is Brigade Deputy Commander Robert A. Mohn, left, as Brigade Adjutant Calvert P. Benedict Jr., center, stands rigidly at attention. (U.S. Military Academy Photo)

NEWS CONFERENCE

(Continued From Page Two)

that we do not turn the country over to the Communists, ending it in a way that we give the South Vietnamese a reasonable chance to defend themselves against Communist aggression.

"And that is why, I believe, that kind of an ending will contribute to the peace that we all want."

The President then fielded a question —one concerning the form that any agreement on defensive and offensive weapons between the U.S. and the Soviet Union might take—accordingly:

". . . It would not be appropriate for me to discuss this matter in any way that would jeopardize the agreement itself. We cannot tell at this time what form the agreement will take.

Defensive Weapons

"With regard to defensive weapons, the ABM, it is a simpler matter because we are talking about only one weapon system. Therefore, it might be subject to a treaty.

"With regard to the offensive limitations that we're talking about, it is not as simple a matter because here we have several weapons systems. We have missiles, we have bombers, we have nuclear submarines, and the understanding—the commitment—that has been made at the highest level deals with only some of those systems.

"Consequently, what would come out with regard to offensive weapons may or may not be at the treaty level. It might be at an understanding level at this point and be at a treaty level at a later point.

"I would like to be more precise than that, but that is an accurate statement of what we expect."

Another reporter asked what effect the Soviet-Egyptian treaty would have on the President's effort to get a peaceful settlement in the Middle East; Mr. Nixon said:

"The Soviet-Egyptian treaty will have effect only in terms of how it might affect the arms balance. In the event that this will be followed by an introduction of more weapons into the Middle Eastern area, it can only mean a new arms race and could greatly jeopardize the chances for peace. We trust that that is not the case. It is too early to appraise the treaty in terms of what it could mean in terms of introducing arms into the area.

Support Truce

"As far as we're concerned, we continue to support the truce which is now in its tenth month, we continue to work for an agreement — either an interim agreement, if necessary, of course, a comprehensive one if possible. And, we are not going to allow this treaty to discourage us, insofar as seeking that agreement is concerned. We seek normal relations with all those countries in the area, including the U.A.R., and we believe that the chances for an agreement are still there.

"Whether the Soviets follow up with large-scale arms shipment into the area will determine whether or not it increases the chances for peace or sharply increases the chances for war."

Two questions were then asked in succession concerning Prisoners of War. The President replied to the first:

"You will remember that we went through somewhat the same thing in Korea many years ago when the Korean prisoners, many of them, refused to go back. As far as this is concerned there are a few, or less than 20, who have agreed to go back, and, of course, they will be returned. We hope that the refusal of the others to go back will not deter the North Vietnamese at least to consider some kind of action on their part with regard to sick, disabled prisoners.

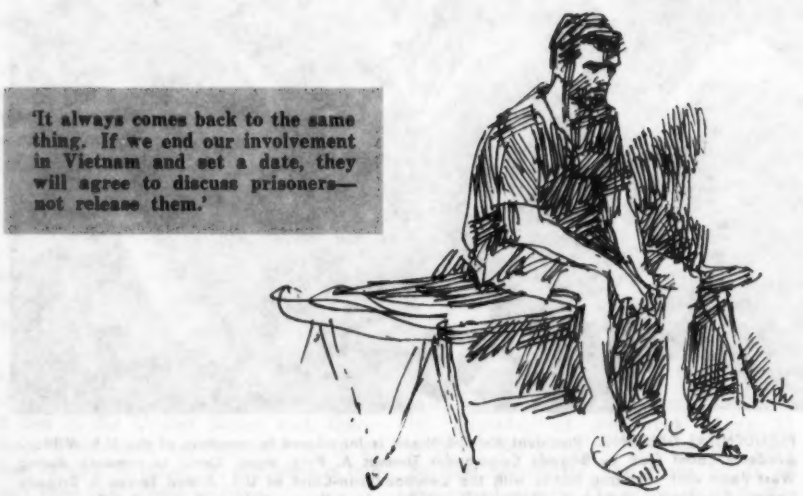
Second Question

To the second Prisoner of War question—one asking for the President's response to recent criticism by some wives of PWs, and suggesting that he set a date for withdrawal from Vietnam, contingent upon release of all the prisoners—Mr. Nixon said:

"I discussed this matter with Ambassador David K. Bruce when he was here. And, I asked him what success he had had in raising this question with the North Vietnamese, because, as you know, they have even put out stories to the effect that if we would set a certain date—way in the future they would be willing to move on the prisoner issue.

"It always comes back to the same thing. If we end our involvement in Vietnam and set a date, they will agree to discuss Prisoners — not release them. Now, we've been around this track before. I should point out that when President [Lyndon B.] Johnson agreed to the bombing halt in October of 1968, he did so with the understanding that there was going to be progress in the negotiations. That there were going to be discussions.

"And for two and a half years we have had discussions in Paris and no progress.



'It always comes back to the same thing. If we end our involvement in Vietnam and set a date, they will agree to discuss prisoners—not release them.'

"Now as far as we're concerned, we at this time are not going to make any kind of agreement with regard to prisoners that is not going to be followed by action or concurrent with action.

No Indication

"And, from the standpoint of the North Vietnamese, we have yet no indication whatever that they would be willing to release prisoners in the event that we took certain steps."

A correspondent asked for a comment on Communist China policy studies that have been under consideration since April, in particular, the matter of easing trade with China and representation at the United Nations, Mr. Nixon said:

"With regard to the United Nations question, a significant change has taken place among the members of the United Nations on the issue of admission of Mainland China. We are now analyzing that situation in consultations with the Republic of China on Taiwan and with third countries. After we have completed our analysis, which I would imagine would take approximately six weeks, we will then decide what position we, the Government of the United States, should take at the next session of the United Nations this fall, and we will have an announcement to make at that time with regard to that particular problem. A number of various options are open to us.

"With regard to trade, the various agencies have now completed their review of the situation and have submitted their recommendations to me, and on June 10 I will make an announcement releasing a wide variety of items which previously have been banned. These are all non-strategic items in which trade can be conducted with Mainland China.

In Context

"Let me put all of this in context by saying that there are only two areas where we have moved. They are significant, however, in themselves. In the area of opening the door to travel and opening the door to more trade, we have made significant movement.

"I think what, however, we should realize is that we still have a long way to go. As I recall, there is a Chinese proverb to the effect that a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. We've taken two steps.

"But the important thing is that we have started the journey toward eventually, a more normal relationship with Mainland China and, eventually— and this is vitally important—ending its isolation and the isolation of 700 million people from the rest of the people of the world. This, we think, is a goal well worth pursuing."

'I think it's well for us first to put the problem of drug addiction in Vietnam in perspective. It is not simply a problem of Vietnam veterans. It's a national problem.'

Vietnam Draftees

Asked when he plans to stop sending draftees to Vietnam, the President replied:

"The question of whether we could stop sending draftees has been considered, and I find that we are unable to do so at this point.

"I think, however, the question is going to be a moot one in due time, since, as you know, as we stand here at this time, over half of those who were in Vietnam when I came to office have come back home. By Dec. 1, two-thirds of those who were there when I came into office will have come home. Nov. 15, I will make another announcement with regard to a further withdrawal. And, under those circumstances, it would seem that the number of draftees that will be called into service for Vietnam would be very, very small, if not minimal."

'. . . it would seem that the number of draftees that will be called into service for Vietnam would be very, very small, if not minimal.'

Another reporter cited two public opinion polls that indicated two-thirds of the American public do not believe they are being told the truth about the Vietnam War, and asked the President to account for the fact. Mr. Nixon said:

Not Surprised

"I'm not surprised by the polls. I think of the people, and the war has been going on a long time. They are tired of the war. We're an impatient people. We like to get results.

"On the other hand, if all the problems that I have in this Government could be as easily solved as this one, I would be very happy, because the answer to whether or not the American people believe that I am ending the American involvement of war is in the fact that we have already brought home half, we will have brought home two-thirds and we're going to bring all home and this what is vitally important—in a way that will not be inconsistent with two other objectives, in a way that will secure the release of our Prisoners of War and also in a way that will give the South Vietnamese a chance to avoid a Communist take-over and thereby contribute to a more lasting peace.

"That fact, the very fact that we accomplish that goal, will end the credibility gap on that issue once and for all."

RETENTION FACTOR

Leave—An Entitlement For Servicemen & Women

Whatever his plans are for a vacation, a member of the U.S. Armed Forces has the time to make them come true.

Thirty days a year is a lot more vacation than many civilian employes get until they have worked for a company for years.

Like everything else, leave is covered by regulations. Leave accumulates at the rate of 2½ days for each month of active duty—which adds up to 30 days at the end of the year.

However, a serviceman does not have to wait until he has 30 days of leave on record before he can start using it. With the commander's permission, he can use leave as it accumulates, save it for a year and use it all at once, or take a couple of 15-day vacations during the year.

Leave is between the service member and commander, since the commander must approve it, basing his decision on how the absence will affect the mission of his unit.

Under normal circumstances 60 days of ordinary leave can be accumulated and carried over each fiscal year. A serviceman with more than 60 days on his leave record when a fiscal year ends (June 30), loses it EXCEPT if some of that leave was accumulated over 60 days while in a hostile fire area.

Servicemen in a hostile fire area continuously for at least four months, may carry over up to 90 days of leave. However, he must use or lose any leave in excess of 60 days before the end of the fiscal year (June 30) following the fiscal year in which he served in the hostile fire area.

Special Leave

Service in a hostile fire area, such as Vietnam, can give 30 days of special leave for extended tours of duty for at least six months. This extra month of leave is not taken off accumulated leave. The one restriction is that it must be taken all at one time. Round-trip transportation is provided servicemen taking a month off from combat—and it's a good time to see some of the sights of the world or to visit with their families and relatives in Hawaii.

There are also other ways that time off may be given for personal reasons. A commander may give advance leave. However, it must be paid back as leave accumulates.

When not entitled to advance leave, the commander may grant excess leave. There's a catch here, though. There is no pay or allowances while on excess leave. A serviceman should think twice before asking for this type of leave, but if needed it's there to be used, and he does not have to "pay back" days of excess leave from his future accumulation of leave days.

For a serviceman recovering in a military hospital, the medical commander may grant convalescent leave so that the patient can spend a few days with his family or friends. This type of leave is not deducted from accumulated leave. Neither is time off from duty deducted when given by a commander for administrative reasons—i.e., to vote, to take a driver's test, or have a conference with a teacher.

A "liberty" or "pass"—depending on which Service he is in—is not deducted from accumulated leave, and in addition, members of the Service join with their civilian friends in enjoying regular annual holidays. In fact, with the new law which went into effect on the first day of 1971, several three-day weekends have been added to the serviceman's "time off" calendar.

Leave of any type is a Service benefit as a member of the U.S. Armed Forces. It can be used wisely—as a means to a better and fuller life.

WEST POINT

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continue to depend heavily on the vigilance and power of those who love it.

We all pray for a time when military strength will be unnecessary, but as long as strength is essential, we shall maintain the preparedness which is essential to protect the peace.

The record speaks plainly. The United States has fought four wars in this century—none of them at our own instigation, none of them for conquest, territory or selfish aims, all of them in defense of freedom and self-determination for other people. The United States, for all its power, is not feared, but trusted among the nations of the world. I have visited more than 70 countries large and small of all political philosophies, and I have never, in all of these countries, encountered a leader who felt that American military strength was a threat to peace or to his nation's independence.

Country and Uniform

You can be proud of your country's power. You can be proud of your uniform, because your uniform, which helps to make that power, is wholly committed to the service of peace. That power is—without exception—the instrument of principle, of high respect for the basic rights of men and nations. To those who speak of American might as something arrogant, something ominous, you need only ask one question: "In the world today, a world which permits no vacuum of power, what other nation would you trust more with that power than America?"

At the same time, we know that the very existence of huge arsenals of destruction tends to heighten the danger of war. Thus we will continue actively to seek opportunities for safe limitation of armaments. The best assurance of such safety is balanced mutual action. You have heard the arguments of those who urge steps of unilateral disarmament as a sign of our good faith, so as to ease international tensions. But we must remember that limitation of arms—however desirable—is not an end of itself, but a means of contributing to a more peaceful world.

When one side reduces its forces unilaterally and thus creates an imbalance, this increases the danger of war. Only when both sides reduce their forces together do we truly serve the cause of peace. That is the cause we mean to serve, and that is the path we intend to pursue.

And so, the stage is set for your generation to inherit the American future. You have grown up in stormy times. You have not come gently to maturity. And yet there is bright promise in your spirit, your energy and your moral vision. I believe you can be the leaders of a great generation. Surely those of you who will soon be the young leaders of the United States Army have an opportunity to serve mankind which is almost unparalleled in history.

Needs for Peace

The stakes could hardly be higher. Never before have the needs for peace been so strong and never have the potential consequences of war been so catastrophic. As the keystone of peace in the years ahead will be the strength of the United States of America, so in turn the keystone of American strength will be in your service.

It is not megatonnage; it is not hardware; it is not the mere masses of men under arms. It is the caliber and the purpose of the men who serve.

This is what will really determine our ability to lead the world into a new era of lasting peace. It will fall to you to be America's peacetime soldiers. This is a difficult and demanding assignment, but one for which I am sure West Point is preparing you well.

Duty, Honor, Country

As you set the course of your career, let the great motto of the Military Academy be the star you steer by: "Duty . . . honor . . . country."

Duty: Your duty quite simply will be to keep America so ready to defend herself that she is never challenged to do so. General [Dwight D.] Eisenhower, a man who spoke from 50 years of service to the Nation, once told me that it was far more difficult for the professional military man to serve in time of peace than in war. You will find this to be true. In combat a man risks his life, but at least the issues are clearly drawn and the outcome is decisive. But the challenge of patient readiness, the challenge to be strong when you want to use your strength for peace, not war—this takes a special kind of courage, of stamina, and of statesmanship. And I know you have it.

Honor: You must retain your own high sense of honor, knowing that you will not receive civilian recognition to the measure you deserve, and knowing that the emotional antimilitarism and moral upheaval of our times will test you severely. It is no secret that the discipline, integrity, patriotism, self-sacrifice, which is the very lifeblood of an effective armed force and which the Corps represents, can no longer be taken for granted in the Army in which you will serve. The symptoms of trouble are plain enough—from drug abuse to insubordination.

I believe, in perspective, that the military ethic remains strong in the hearts of America's fighting men, and particularly strong in your hearts. Your special task will be to reaffirm it, to give it new life and meaning for the difficult times ahead. And as you succeed in this task, your success can set an example of moral rebirth for all the people and institutions in this land, civilian as well as military.

Country: Each of you is sworn to place the security of your country, the freedom of your countrymen, above all your own desires and even above life itself. You pay a price for this. Your duty, though supremely important, may often be thankless. Your honor, though high and true, may meet with the scorn of some. But you will have this great reward: Your country, the United States and all its people, will be deeply in your debt. Day by day through all your years in uniform, you will be rendering your country the very highest service, the protection of our liberties, the preservation of our peace.

People you will never know, people you will never meet, children yet unborn will have better and safer lives because you took your stand for America and the world. You can always be proud of that.

Arms Profession

In choosing the profession of arms you have chosen wisely and well, for a career of service to your fellow man is the highest career of all.

Recently I received a letter from a young man who enlisted in the Army six months ago. His statement of pride in wearing the uniform of the United States of America moved me deeply. I would like to share it with you.

He wrote, "One year ago, I wouldn't

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WEST POINT

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have given two cents to be a soldier in the Army. Today, I wouldn't take a million to leave it. As the days go by, I become more and more proud to be a soldier. The reason I'm in the Army is because I didn't feel right by having the country protecting me and I wasn't doing anything for the country."

To the simple but eloquent words of that private in the United States Army there is little I can add except that to his devotion I know you will add your own. And my part, the part of the Nation's leaders, will be to do our best to fashion a just and lasting peace for America and for the world.

Your part, the role of the soldier, will be to help to keep the peace that we make. If we fail, then you will have to pay the price of risking your lives. If you fail, then we cannot succeed. But true to your duty, firm in your honor, loyal to your country. I know that you will not fail—and that those who know the blessings of peace will be forever in your debt.

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39 STUDENTS GRADUATE AT FT. MCNAIR COLLEGE

The Inter-American Defense College (IADC) graduation ceremonies for its 10th class at the Pan American Union in Washington, D.C., were held June 11; four high-ranking civilians—from Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador and the United States—were among the 39 graduating students.

The IADC, located at Fort McNair in Washington, is an international military institution for advanced politico-military studies, operating under the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Defense Board, part of the Organization of American States (OAS). The college curriculum concentrates study on the social, political, economic and military problems of the Western Hemisphere. The nine-month course prepares selected armed forces senior officers and high-ranking civilian government officials of the American Republic for undertakings requiring international cooperation. During a decade of existence, the IADC has graduated 337 students from 18 Western Hemisphere nations.

Sec. Laird Praises New Submarine At Groton Keel-Laying Ceremonies

At keel-laying ceremonies in Groton, Conn., June 5, for the Navy's newest nuclear-powered submarine, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird termed the future vessel—the Glenard P. Lipscomb, SSN-685, named after the late Congressman from California's 24th District—"truly a pioneer."

Secretary Laird noted that the submarine "will be the first to utilize a new design of a turbine electric drive propulsion system . . . will also contain advanced techniques for submarine silencing, and will have new and quieter machinery."

He said that the Lipscomb "symbolizes our determination to meet whatever challenge may lie ahead on and under the world's oceans by rebuilding our Navy so that it will continue to be equipped to perform its historic mission."

Contracts Awarded

Mr. Laird briefly outlined the Navy's ship construction program, and indicated that, in January, contracts were awarded for the first 12 high-speed, SSN 688-Class, nuclear attack submarines, seven of which are scheduled to be constructed in Groton. He said that plans call for continued construction in the future, and that construction of nuclear-powered surface ships—two attack aircraft carriers and two frigates—was moving ahead.

In a tribute to the man for whom the new submarine was named, Secretary Laird said: "It was due in no small part to the efforts of Glen Lipscomb that these nuclear-powered . . . ships are being built.

Influenced Future

"The characteristics of future submarines," he continued, "will be influenced by the lessons learned from the Lipscomb. . . . This vessel will be not only an exceptionally potent first-line attack submarine, but also a valuable test bed for a propulsion system and other technological advances.

"I can think of no more appropriate wish for this keel-laying ceremony," Mr. Laird concluded, "than that those who serve on the USS Glenard P. Lipscomb be imbued with the spirit of the great man for whom this vessel is named. If this spirit motivates its crew, there will be no prouder, no more illustrious ship in the Navy."

Defense Atomic Supply Agency Name To Change Effective July 1

The name of the Defense Atomic Support Agency (DASA) will be changed to Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) with functions limited generally to nuclear weapons management, nuclear weapons testing, and nuclear weapons effects research, effective July 1.

The Defense Department has been studying organizational changes of DASA with a view toward streamlining the management of its nuclear activities and associated support functions.

During its studies, the Blue Ribbon Defense Panel recommended DASA abolished and its functions transferred elsewhere in the Defense establishment.

A review of the Panel recommendations and further study indicated that DASA should continue as a Defense agency, but with reduced operations and personnel. Generally, it was determined that logistics and support functions can be better performed by the Military Departments.

Defense Nuclear Agency headquarters will remain in Washington, D.C.

President Richard Nixon has named Army Major General Carroll H. Dunn for assignment as DASA Director and for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general. He will succeed Vice Admiral Lloyd M. Mustin, USN, who is retiring.

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